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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Montana Heritage Project

Library of Congress
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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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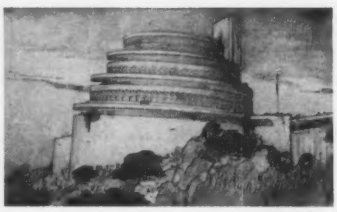

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available over the Internet. On World Wide Web, use the following address: gopher://marvel.loc.gov/11/loc/pubs/lcib. On Gopher, connect to marvel.loc.gov and look under "Events, Facilities, Publications and Services."

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
SHARON WINFIELD, Production

A Nation Connected:

ALA Annual Meeting Explores Changing Role of Libraries

Despite dire predictions of poor attendance, the Annual Conference of the American Library Association (ALA) at the Jacob Javits Center in New York City drew nearly as many attendees as the record-breaking conference last summer in Chicago.

The overall attendance in New York was 23,747, or about 900 fewer than in Chicago. But paid registration was down by 2,500, which, with fewer exhibitions, left the association short of projected revenues. Many vendors cut the size of their exhibit booths or stayed home altogether because they were angry over the association's rejection of Orlando in favor of New York, the high cost of doing business in the city and the fact that the conference was held during the Independence Day weekend, July 6-9.

For the Library of Congress, however, the news was all good. Traffic in the booth was heavy, with attendees anxious to learn more about the National Digital Library (NDL) Program, the Copyright Office, the Center for the Book, the Cataloging Distribution Service and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee. Copies of a special LC *Information Bulletin* on the NDL Program as well as of the latest issue of *Civilization* magazine, which recently won a National Magazine Award, were quickly snapped up. Library-related merchandise, available for sale, was also popular.

Roberta Stevens

Dr. Billington delivered an address at this year's conference.

Oscar & Associates

The Library's booth at the ALA's annual conference featured exhibits on the National Digital Library, the Copyright Office, the Center for the Book, and the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Dr. Billington delivered an address during the President's Program, July 7. The overall theme of the program was "A Nation Connected: Defining the Public Interest in the Information Superhighway."

Betty Turock, ALA president, began by pledging the association's dedication to ensuring "equity on the Information Superhighway." "The emerging technology of the Information Superhighway," she said, "is changing the way we live, work and connect with one another."

But she warned that "the evolving infrastructure threatens to widen the chasm that already exists between the information rich and the information poor. ... Unless we take steps to protect the public interest, the Information Superhighway could become a road open only to those who can afford it. ... And that's where libraries enter the picture.

"Libraries have historically served as the nation's great equalizers, providing people of all ages and backgrounds with the information they need regardless of their ability to pay," Ms. Turock continued.

Gwendolyn Baker of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, next on the program, told how "I cannot begin to describe how important my own public library was to me. I wanted to be the member of the club who had read the most books."

Although Ms. Baker realized the potential of electronic information, she exhorted the attendees to "ensure that people not profits have the right of way" on the Information Superhighway.

Dr. Billington echoed her words

when he said that "providing free access to knowledge is what libraries are all about." The Librarian has championed the benefits of electronic information while at the same time noting that "questions of [information] equity are part of the question of whether the Information Superhighway will support the best values of American tradition. The Information Superhighway is not a passive couch-potato culture, as is TV. It has the capacity to engage the mind the way reading does. Theoretically it should have this effect. The answer, however, is less clear when you look at the content on the network."

The Librarian also said he was heartened by the Internet's capacity to give the Library a new constituency. "The Internet is a logical extension of our 21 reading rooms on Capitol Hill. We have now assumed the burden of helping with the educational process," he said, referring to the K-12 community that is now served by the Library through its American Memory historical collections as well as other on-line initiatives.

Roberta Stevens

Betty Turock, ALA president, noted that libraries were in the forefront of assuring equitable access to the Internet.

"The Digital Library must have quality in mind and equity in our hearts," he concluded, then congratulated libraries for being "among the most faithful institutions of American democracy."

Journalist Richard Rodriguez, an editor for the Pacific News Service and author of *Days of Obligation: An Argument with My Mexican Father,* called the computer "the great democratizer" because of its ability to provide access to information. "We know this is true," he said, "but is the computer an American citizen?"

"What is a library?" he asked. "There is a whole library of America that is disappearing. I looked in *Books in Print* and there were many books I could no longer find. I challenge the Library of Congress or the ALA to be a watchdog of those books that are going out of print. Dr. Billington suggested there will never be a substitute for a book.

"Beware when you hear the word 'information.' Information is not insight. Information is not wisdom. ... Bring in the computers to extend literacy. But also think about pre-literacy. Many cannot read."

—Guy Lamolinara

Exhibit, Reading to Honor Pablo Neruda

The Library of Congress and the Embassy of Chile will honor the 25th anniversary of Pablo Neruda's receipt of the Nobel Prize for Literature with an exhibit and reading during the month of September.

On Sept. 4, an exhibition entitled "Pablo Neruda: Absence and Presence" will open in the foyer of the Mumford Room, sixth floor, James Madison Memorial Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E. (Open Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.) The exhibit, which will continue through Oct. 18, consists of 35 portraits and photographs of Neruda, his circle, and friends and features the work of Chilean photographer Luis Poirot.

Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, Hispanic Division

Pablo Neruda, shown here in 1966 reading for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape.

On Sept. 17 at 6 p.m. in the Mumford Room, the Embassy of Chile and the Library of Congress will present a bilingual reading of Neruda's poems along with a panel discussion. Participants will include Alastair Reid of *The New Yorker* and Neruda's translator; Marie Arana-Ward, editor of "Book World" in *The Washington Post,* Mario Rojas, literary critic and professor at Catholic University of America, and Georgette Dorn, chief of the Library's Hispanic Division. The event is free and open to the public.

Senior Adviser to Leave Library:

Davis Accepts Post in California Polytechnic's Library

Hiram Logan Davis, who served as Deputy Librarian and then as senior adviser for staff development and staff transition at the Library of Congress, has been named dean of Library Services at California Polytechnic State University in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

As the chief administrative officer of the Library, Dr. Davis will be active in the development of university-wide policy as a member of the Academic Dean's Council and the California State University (CSU) Council of Library Directors. He will direct the development of all library services to meet the needs of the University community and work closely with the vice provost for Information Technology in the development and management of electronic databases and information technologies. He is also responsible for the administration of campus-wide audiovisual services.

In discussing his new appointment, Dr. Davis said: "I am delighted to have this opportunity to return to the academic environment. I am especially pleased to join this nationally ranked institution of higher education and am looking forward to returning to California where my wife and I have strong family ties and many friends."

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said: "Hiram Davis has contributed to our community in many ways since he came to the Library of Congress in 1994. He developed strong ties to the staff and worked diligently to forge partnerships with other agencies and universities to broaden the opportunities for cooperative learning programs. As a leading library professional, his counsel on a long-range plan for developing the actual and potential skills of our employees has been invaluable."

Hiram Davis during a recent interview

Dr. Davis came to the Library from Michigan State University in East Lansing, where he served as director of libraries for five years. His previous experience included heading the undergraduate college library at the University of California at Los Angeles (1976-79) dean of libraries at the University of the Pacific in Stockton, Calif. (1979-86), and dean of the university library at New Mexico State University (1987-89).

A native of St. Joseph, Mo., Dr. Davis majored in economics at Missouri Valley College in Marshall, earning his bachelor of science degree in 1966. He earned his master of library science degree at Kansas State Teachers College in Emporia in 1969, and did graduate work in administration and library science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1970-72, getting his Ph.D. in 1984. While at the University of Michigan, he developed and directed a library science doctoral program for minorities, a project involving six Midwestern universities with library science doctoral programs.

Dr. Davis has been active in library professional circles for two decades. He is a member of the American Library Association (ALA) and currently serves as a councilor at large, the Association of College and Research Libraries, the Library and Information Technology Association, and the ALA's Black Caucus. In 1992 he helped establish the Michigan Research Libraries Triangle Consortium. He was instrumental in establishing academic library consortium groups in New Mexico and California. He was a member of the Library of Michigan Board of Trustees, serving two terms as vice president; a member of Wayne State University's Library and Information Science Advisory Board; and past board member and president of the University of Michigan's School of Information and Library Studies Alumni Society.

Dr. Davis is married and has one son. His wife, Nancy, is a social worker at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. His son, Michael, is a law student at the City University of New York in Queens.

Designs for an American Landscape:

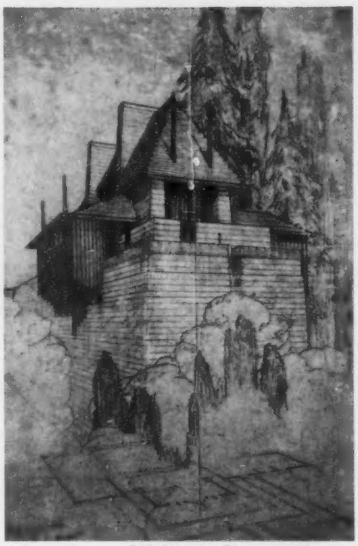
Exhibit of Frank Lloyd Wright's Unbuilt Projects at LC

Frank Lloyd Wright, considered by many to be America's greatest and most influential architect, will be the subject of a major exhibition at the Library of Congress, on view from Nov. 14, 1996 through Feb. 15, 1997.

"Frank Lloyd Wright: Designs for an American Landscape, 1922-1932" will focus on five unbuilt projects through which Wright redefined his architecture and articulated "a unique dialogue between structure and land," said Dr. Billington. With this exhibition, "we hope to bring a more widespread rethinking of Wright's work, so that the next generation of architects will be better able to appraise his ability to generate new ideas," Dr. Billington added.

The exhibition, organized by the Library of Congress, the Canadian Center for Architecture and the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, was curated by Professor David DeLong of the University of Pennsylvania. The exhibition is unique in several respects.

- It is the first to use original materials to examine a single theme in Wright's work.
- This new theme, embodied in the five projects, explores and celebrates boldly the American West and the defining presence of the car and the roadway.
- This exhibition also reunites drawings and original materials from the three organizing institutions and other repositories and collections: many of these drawings will be on display for the first time.
- Hypothetical study models of each site were developed from the surviving drawings and from information gathered from historical road maps, topographical surveys, photographs and site visits to each locale.



CAA, Montréal, Photography Services

Wright's plan of a lodge in the Lake Tahoe Summer Colony, 1923.

- To further supplement Wright's own drawings and make the form of the projects more fully understandable, three computer models were prepared for the exhibition. These computer models enable visitors to "visit" the location and the unbuilt structure and also depict how movement toward and through each envisioned project was an essential component of Wright's newly enlarged vision of landscape.

Each of the five projects in the exhibition is a singular and bold creation, a prototype for a new architecture.

Doheny Ranch Development

The first of the projects, conceived in 1923, was a speculative scheme for a suburban development to be built on the Doheny Ranch, a long, narrow parcel of open land at the base of the Santa Monica Mountains, in what is today Beverly Hills. Wright envisioned the entire Doheny project as a cohesive architectural landscape, with buildings and roadways joined so persuasively to the site's steep, undulating ridges as to enlarge the grandeur of the natural setting.

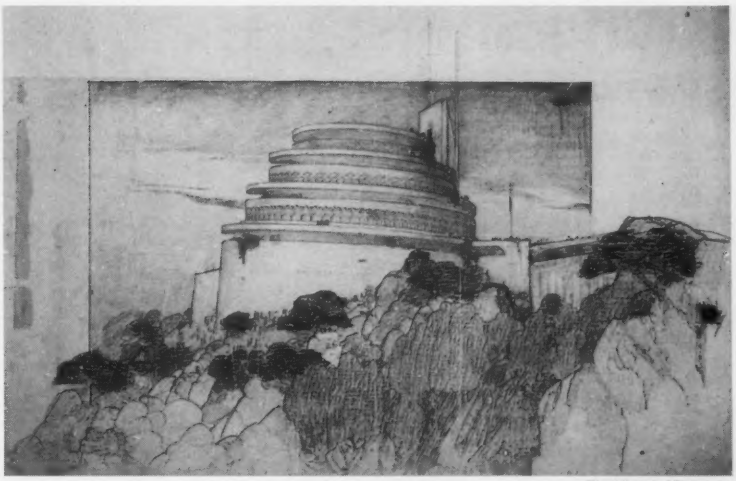
The design respected local vegetation, and accommodated the automobile in both spatial and architectural terms. According to Dr. DeLong, "It was nothing less than an idealized prototype for what American suburbs might have become but did not ... Fixity and mobility were to be joined in a single composition that anticipated, in both scale and function, aspirations of the late 20th century."

Lake Tahoe Summer Colony

During the summer of 1923, Wright embarked on a second, speculative venture, this one for a summer resort colony on Emerald Bay at Lake Tahoe, Calif. The site included some 200 acres at the southwest corner of the lake. The focal point of the development was an inn that Wright located, in romantic isolation, on the lake's only island. David DeLong notes that "mobility was again fundamental to his concept," even though this time the mobility was not that of the automobile or the road but the houses themselves. Wright proposed that the individual cabins be floating structures which, like houseboats, could be moved about the bay "intensifying the visual effects" and varying the views of the occupants. Wright failed to interest the site's owner in his ideas, and they remained unrealized. The site, now a state park, has remained largely untouched.

A.M. Johnson Desert Compound

The third of Wright's projects records his response to yet a different terrain: the American desert. Developed in 1923-24, this design was a residential compound for insurance tycoon A.M. Johnson, and was to be



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A revised plan of the Gordon Strong Automobile Objective, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., 1925.

CAA, Montréal, Photography Services

A model based on Wright's plans for the Lake Tahoe Summer Colony.

built along Grapevine Canyon, overlooking the northern end of Death Valley. Wright envisioned a series of corbeled concrete-block walls that stretched almost a thousand feet across the site, and were to unify the disparate hills into a single composition. The design incorporated existing structures, new roadways and extensive fountains. At one end of the compound a new house was to be erected, angled to provide stunning views of Death Valley and elevated to intensify an extraordinary sense of arrival. DeLong suggests that, in designing the roadway, Wright seems to have adapted the concept of the Japanese stroll garden to accommodate a series of views from an automobile. Johnson, fearful of the ultimate cost and dissatisfied with the overall design, rejected it and turned to another architect to create what is known today as Scotty's Castle.

Gordon Strong Automobile Objective

In 1924, Gordon Strong, a wealthy Chicago businessman, met with Wright to discuss the development of Sugar Loaf Mountain, an isolated peak north of Washington, D.C. "as an objective for short motor trips" primarily from Washington and Baltimore. In 1925, Wright conceived the building as a spiral at which the roadway, leading up the mountain, ended. He placed the building in such a way that it appeared to complete the mountain. Under the dome of the structure, Wright proposed a planetarium, "surrounded," Dr. DeLong says, "by a circular gallery containing acquaria and natural history exhibits." The three routes for descent, two for pedestrians and one for automobiles, were surrounded by a "dazzling array of lounges and restaurants" and bridges linked walkways giving visitors ready access to the adjoining terrain. The design celebrated mobility; no spiral structure before this had been so boldly conceived nor so fully integrated with its surroundings. Strong, however, rejected the design, feeling it inappropriate and built a more conventional park. The site remains largely unchanged today.

San Marcos-in-the Desert

Of the five projects in the exhibition, the one that came closest to being realized was San Marcos-in-the Desert, a luxury resort hotel to be built in Arizona for Alexander J. Chandler. Situated at the base of the Salt River Mountains, the resort was to be approached along an angled roadway. Automobiles were to drive up, then under, the building, along the diagonal line of a natural ravine. As in the A.M. Johnson Compound, the building was to bridge this ravine, joining separate parts of the land into a single composition, and unifying the building, roadway and terrain. The angles of the existing contours of the desert itself suggested triangular shapes to Wright, which he proposed to build with his

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Parting Shots:
Visitors to Dresden Exhibition Sing Its Praises

The recently closed exhibition "Dresden: Treasures from the Saxon State Library" was one of the Library's most popular, drawing more than 100,000 visitors during its display in the Southwest Curtain and Pavilion of the Jefferson Building.

The exhibition, on view April 11 through July 13, offered 185 rare artifacts, many of which had never been on public display, to visitors from across the country and around the world.

Said one student, "It was the most beautiful thing I have seen in Washington yet." A Puerto Rican visitor called the exhibition "fantastico."

During the opening reception for the exhibition, Dr. Billington referred to the Saxon State Library as "one of Dresden's outstanding cultural institutions."

The exhibition, organized by Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division, was the result of four years of effort. Mrs. Krewson also raised the funds for the exhibition.

Visitors came from as far away as Indonesia and Turkmenistan and 22 other nations. A library director from Poland said, "I was entranced by the beauty of the books published so long ago and the superbly assembled exhibit, which showed the cultural richness of the German nation." Said another visitor who had obviously visited the other exhibitions in the series on great libraries of the world: "Wow! You did it again. Following the tradition of wonderful shows from the Vatican and French national libraries, you have put on a beautiful show."

Caroline Krewson

Entrance from the Great Hall to the exhibition.

Caroline Krewson

Inside the Southwest Curtain of the Jefferson Building, where the exhibition was on view.

J. Carter Brown, former director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, said the exhibition was "breathtaking and beautifully mounted." Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) received a tour of the exhibition from Mrs. Krewson, and he proclaimed it "outstanding." Others who visited "Treasures of the Saxon State Library" included the mayor of Berlin, a Swedish prince and princess and European ambassadors.

Perhaps one visitor summed up best the value of such exhibitions: "The Library of Congress provides a great inspiration to the citizens of the world."

The exhibition is now on view in Dresden, where German citizens will be able to see treasures of their nation's heritage, many of them never before available, even in Germany. For those who cannot visit the exhibition in person, it can be viewed on the World Wide Web site of the Library of Congress at http://www.loc.gov/.

"Dresden: Treasures from the Saxon State Library" was made possible through the generous support of the Dresden Hilton Hotel, the Donors' Association for the Promotion of Sciences and Humanities in Germany, the Dresden Cultural Foundation of the Dresdner Bank, Friends of the Saxon State Library, the Saxon State Government and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hoover Institution and Russian State Archives Deposit Soviet Archives at LC

More than 2,500 reels of microfilm of selected archives of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet State have been deposited at the Library of Congress by the Hoover Institution and the Russian State Archives Service of the Government of the Russian Federation (Rosarkhiv). The microfilms are available to researchers in the Microform Reading Room (LJ 107). The hours are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.; Tuesday, Friday and Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (closed Sunday). The microfilms are the product of a joint project begun in 1992 by the Hoover Institution and Rosarkhiv. The microfilms also are available for research at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, the Novosibirsk Regional State Archives, the State Archives of the Russian Federation (GARF), the Russian Center for the Preservation and Study of Documents of Most Recent History (RTsKhIDNI), and the Center for Preservation of Contemporary Documentation (TsKhSD).

According to Dr. Billington, "The gift of the microfilm collection is a major event. The collection will be a boon to researchers at the Library of Congress because the documents filmed fill in major gaps in our knowledge of the Soviet period. The files are especially strong in the formative period of the Soviet regime—the 1920s and 1930s."

In selecting materials for microfilming, the Hoover Institution-Rosarkhiv project sought to microfilm entire record groups of the highest policy-making organs of the Soviet regime. All the material microfilmed in the project has been declassified in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

The microfilming of these record groups is in varying stages of completion. Among the record groups represented in the collection deposited at the Library of Congress are records of the Party Congresses and Conferences, 1912-1990; the Central Committee of the Communist Party, 1903-1965; the Committee for Party Control, 1934-1956; and the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD), 1917-1930. The collection also includes the finding aids *(opisi)* to most archives of the Soviet period that are opened for research at the three Russian repositories noted above.

The Hoover Institution is preparing a detailed guide to all microfilms produced by the project. The guide is expected to be published in 1997. Meanwhile, a preliminary catalog of the microfilms may be obtained from Chadwyck-Healey Inc., 1101 King St., Alexandria, VA 22314, telephone (703) 683-4890, the project's commercial distributor.

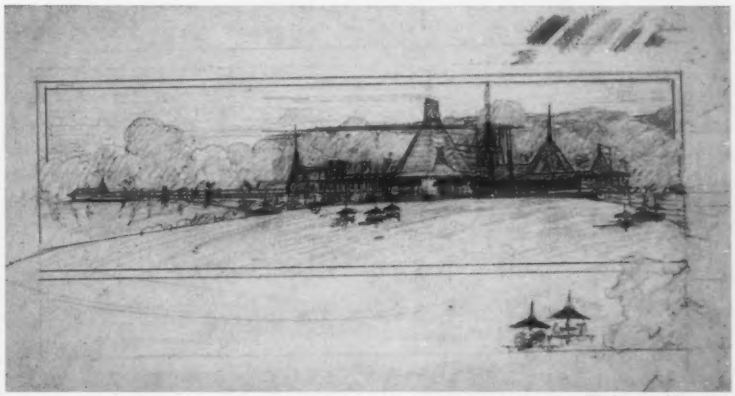
Wright

Cont'd from page 295

recently developed textile-block method. Chandler responded favorably to Wright's design and working drawings were completed in 1929. However, the stock market crash in 1929 and the onset of the Great Depression doomed the project, and it was never realized.

Although many of Wright's major designs during this era went unrealized, they had a profound effect on his later work and on the work of other architects. With these prototypes, Wright's integration of building and site allowed him to develop his understanding of the fundamental connection between architecture and nature.

A catalog accompanying the exhibition, published by Harry N. Abrams Inc., is available for $29.95.



The Library of Congress

Nakoma Country Club near Madison, Wis., 1924. Graphite and colored pencil on tracing paper.

This 208-page soft cover book features 179 illustrations, including 93 plates in full color. It is available from the Library's Sales Shop.

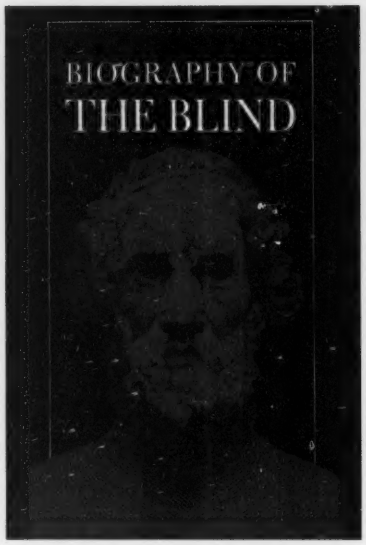
The exhibition will be in the James Madison Building of the Library of Congress, and will be open 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

'The Future Demands It':
Wilson's Biography of the Blind *Reissued*

James Wilson's classic editions of *Biography of the Blind* have been reissued, with notes by research librarian Kenneth Stuckey of the Perkins School for the Blind, in a commemorative edition sponsored by the Friends of Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals in North America (Friends) and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress (NLS).

James Wilson (1779-1845) was born in Richmond, Va., and raised in Belfast, Ireland. While on a voyage to England when Wilson was four years old, both of his parents died at sea and he became blind from smallpox. He was a self-educated man whose major literary interest was documenting the achievements of the blind.

Originally published in four separate editions from 1821 to 1838, this book containing biographical sketches of blind individuals is more than a look at past lives. It is a glimpse at the road society has traveled in disabilities awareness up to the 20th century in Europe and America. The people portrayed by Wilson are blind men and women who vary in age, abilities and status in life — from the legendary Homer and the mathematical genius Nicholas Sanderson to an obscure miser, Adam Mond. This reissue edition combines under one cover all the biographies found in each of the four Wilson editions.



The Friends of Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals in North America (Friends) and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress (NLS) sponsored the reissue of this classic text.

NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke stated in his foreword, "Stories recounting the accomplishments of blind achievers have long been circulated formally and informally. Among the first books to detail the courage and accomplishments of blind people was the work of a 19th century American, James Wilson. Since James Wilson's time, perception and language regarding blind people have changed, thanks to the educational and organizational work of blind people and to their success in challenging historically imposed limitations."

To make this modern edition of *Biography of the Blind* more accessible, Mr. Stuckey arranged the biographies by field of interest and introduced each group with an essay giving up-to-date information as well as providing historical perspective.

Said Kenneth Jernigan, president of Friends, in his introduction, "Our [blind peoples'] dreams are also part of the historical fabric, reaching forward to the next generation as a heritage and a challenge and back through time to keep faith with James Wilson and others like him. History is not against us. The past proclaims it, the present confirms it, and the future demands it."

This reissue makes available to the public a book that, according to Mr. Stuckey, "gives an insight into the achievements and failures of the blind, a group within our society that too often has gone unnoticed and misunderstood."

The Friends will donate print copies of *Biography of the Blind* to all state libraries and selected international institutions. NLS will add the book to its collections in both braille and audio formats, with availability to patrons expected in late 1996.

Individuals and institutions may purchase copies by contacting Friends of Libraries for the Blind, 1555 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 462-9600; fax (202) 462-9043. A free annual membership in Friends is included with the purchase of either edition.

N. Alicia Byers

Airborne Bible Case

A crane on Aug. 27 hoisted refurbished cases for the Library's two-volume Bible of Mainz, 1453, and three-volume Gutenberg Bible, 1455, from a moving truck to the entrance to the Jefferson Building's Great Hall, where the Bibles will go back on permanent public display on either side of the Main Entrance Hall.

Documenting Montana's Best:
Heritage Project Launches Second Year

by John Y. Cole

What's best about Montana's small-town cultures and how can it be passed on to the newest generation of Montanans?"

This is the motivating question behind "The Next Generation," a community-based heritage project for Montana high school students. Developed and administered in cooperation with the Library of Congress, the project began its second year with a teachers' institute at Montana State University (MSU) in Bozeman on July 21-27. Twenty-three teachers and community leaders participated.

"Montana is changing rapidly and our young people can't remember and hold the best of what Montana has been if we don't find ways to share that past with them," said Project Director Michael Umphrey in his opening remarks. He also introduced and thanked project founders Art Ortenberg and his wife, Liz Claiborne. Mr. Ortenberg warned the teachers, community leaders and administrators not to congratulate themselves too much about the heritage project's successful first year; instead, they should look to avoiding certain obstacles in the second year. Cautioning against a "lessons learned" mentality, he stressed the need to keep the project flexible and open-ended: "Let it be a continuing voyage of discovery."

The keynote address at the opening of the teachers' institute was delivered by David Danbom, professor of history at North Dakota State University and one of the leading historians of rural America. He discussed the ambivalent views that Americans traditionally have held about rural life, such as having a "warm" feeling for farm life and the "community" it represents, while simultaneously moving from the farm to the city. He pointed out, for example, that from 1946 to 1970, 21.5 million people migrated from rural America to the cities and suburbs. Noting that "conformity is usually the price of rural life in America," he nevertheless feels that "rural America is still the field of dreams on which our hopes and aspirations are played." Mr. Danbom praised the Montana Heritage Project as an example of the type of "brokering" needed in rural areas to establish — and in many instances re-establish — a sense of individual pride and community responsibility.

Michael Umphrey

St. Ignatius teacher Valerie Umphrey (center) works in her classroom with three generations on a family history video (from left): grandmother Mary Ann Weingart, mother Deanne Hendrickson, and Julian Hendrickson.

On July 21, Sue Hart of the English Department at MSU-Billings presented "Montana: High, Wide and Hollywoodized," a program about the contradictory ways that Montana's heritage and literature have been depicted in Hollywood movies. Brief comments also were presented by Tom Wessel, chairman of MSU's Depart-

ment of History and Philosophy; MHS director Brian Cockhill; Mark Sherouse, director, Montana Committee for the Humanities; Superintendent of Public Instruction Nancy Keenan; Liz Claiborne; Art Ortenberg; and Dr. Cole, who represented the Library of Congress at the institute.

The week's program included a mixture of discussions, research opportunities in MSU's Department of Special Collections and at the Montana Historical Society in Helena; museum visits, including the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman; walking tours in Helena and Townsend; and presentations by scholars, curators and community leaders.

Looking ahead, Michael Umphrey plans to build on the first-year experiences in Broadus, Chester, Corvallis, Libby and St. Ignatius and sees new opportunities with the addition of teachers and students from Red Lodge and Townsend. He also hopes to expand in the direction of building "on-line community archives" that would be shared over the Internet. "Our teachers will be participating in an October meeting in Butte on creating local websites for on-line archives," he said. "I can envision a kind of 'Living Memory Community Archive' that would draw on and share resources from around the country and the world."

The concept of shared memory is at the root of his enthusiasm for the entire endeavor. "People are ready for this project," he says. "Our young people face so many choices about the future right now that we simply must pause and turn back a few pages with them to share our memory of where we've been and where we want to go."

Mr. Umphrey announced that in the coming year, schools in seven communities throughout the state (Broadus, Chester, Corvallis, Libby, Red Lodge, St. Ignatius and Townsend) will participate in the Montana Heritage Project's second-year program.

During 1995-96, the project's first year, six schools completed projects designed by community teams at the local level. Community educators in Broadus, Chester, Corvallis, Libby, Pryor and St. Ignatius guided young people through four main project stages. They asked broad questions about their communities; searched the historical record in libraries, archives and other sources; interviewed community members to compare the past and the present; and formed conclusions in final products and reports that could be given to their communities. Within this general framework, more than 350 high school students and 16 teachers completed a variety of projects. For example:

Yusef El-Amin

Montana Heritage Project teachers and students visit the library on May 2. (from left): Brad Herron; Liz Claiborne; project director Michael Umphrey; Amy McConnell; teacher Renee Rasmussen; Louis Fleming; teacher Marta Brooks, Jenny Phillips; Art Ortenberg; Dr. Billington.

Ronald Grim (center) of the Geography and Map Division shows maps to Michael Umphrey (left) and other visitors.

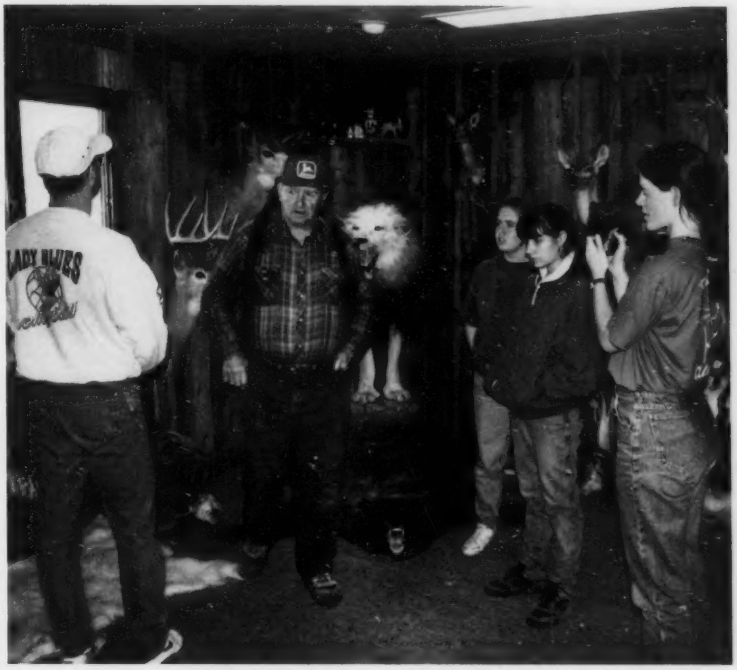
- In Libby, teacher Jeff Gruber organized a community self-study modeled after a Montana study from the 1940s, inviting community leaders to work with a few high school students for a 10-week period in asking and answering such fundamental questions about the town as "What kind of people are we?" "Why do we live here?" "What cultural resources do we have?" "How can we make life better?" "How does Libby fit into Montana?" "How does Montana fit into the nation?"

"The hardest part was patience," said Libby businessman Paul Rumelhart. "Along with our young people, we gained confidence in our ability to understand each other and the problems that we faced." But, he stressed, "it takes faith and time. The most difficult hurdle is to get over wanting immediate results."

The Libby "study group" is planning to turn the Old Memorial Gym into a multiuse facility with modern lighting and a sound system so that it can serve as a center for cultural events in the town.

Students of Gruber and teachers Rose Goyen and Bob Malevak worked all year organizing thousands of historical photographs in preparation for creating an extended photo essay of Libby's history during the coming year. Rose Goyen's senior English class conducted oral interviews with community elders about various aspects of logging, which has been the economic basis of life in Libby since its founding.

- Renee Rasmussen's junior English class in Chester studied the history of various buildings in the community, asking "How does the history of this building demonstrate the values of Chester and its people?" They began with documents from the local museum, the courthouse and the library, and soon began interviewing older members. They presented their findings at a Heritage Fair in the spring, attended by more than 500 people and featuring historical displays, presentations and activities by many community organizations.



Michael Umphrey

Karista James videotapes an interview with Sy Seidenbacker (second from left), a rancher from Twin Bridges, about his Native American artifact collection, his big game trophy room and 19th century deeds and business documents that provide clues to the origins of the name of the town Rochester.

- "We make history each moment we create and live," said Marta Brooks, whose senior class in St. Ignatius conducted both text and oral interview research to compile histories on a broad array of community topics. "My senior class made history, and in some small way changed the community." Her students studied and reported back to the community about the history of Fort Connah, the story of the nearby Jesuit Mission, the history of barns in the area and the role of huckleberries in the local culture and economy. Another project, developed in collaboration with the school's science and math teachers, investigated — with members of the freshman class — the historical, agricultural, scientific, literary and spiritual aspects of water.

- Students in Paula Nisley's sophomore English class in Broadus studied literature of World War II then conducted interviews with war veterans from the Powder River area. The biographies they wrote were placed in the Powder River Historical Museum. During the next year, they will study the Great Depression and its effects in Powder River country.

- Steve Fisk's students at Corvallis High School joined forces with the Bureau of Land Management to begin a comprehensive history of the abandoned gold rush town of Rochester, combining research at the Montana Historical Society with field archaeology and oral history interviews. This is a large-scale,

multiyear project that requires slow and painstaking work, which gave the students a new perspective — and a dose of reality. Juliette Darnley pointed out that "we're not spoon-fed information. We try to figure things out — we interview people. We start to feel like this is real life. There are no limits. You can learn as fast as you want."

- In Pryor, Pat Stands's students traveled to area museums and libraries in conjunction with conducting interviews with community elders. Topics included studying the clan system among the Crow people, battles fought by the Crow, the coming of the railroad and the wild horse herds in the Pryor Mountains. The student's research was published in a booklet, "Reflections of the Past," and presented to the community at a barbecue attended by nearly 100 people at Plenty Coups State Park.

On May 2 Mr. Umphrey and two of the teachers, Marta Brooks and Renee Rasmussen, along with students from St. Ignatius (Louis Fleming and Jenny Phillips) and Chester (Brad Herron and Amy McConnell), visited the Library of Congress. A highlight was a meeting with Dr. Billington and the presentation of their reports to the Library. They also enjoyed presentations by specialists from the Prints and Photographs and Geography and Map divisions, and met with other Library officials, including Alan Jabbour, director of the American Folklife Center, and John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book.

Administered through the Library's American Folklife Center with cooperation from the Center for the Book, the Montana Heritage Project is funded by Madison Council member Art Ortenberg and his wife, Liz Claiborne. The Madison Council is a private sector advisory group to the Library. The Heritage Project also is supported by Montana cultural and educational agencies, including the Montana Historical Society, the Office of Public Instruction, the Montana Committee for the Humanities, the Montana Arts Council, Montana State University, the University of Montana, the Montana State Library and the Montana Center for the Book.

For information, contact Michael Umphrey, Montana Heritage Project, 2 Spruce Lane, P.O. Box 546, St. Ignatius, MT 59865, telephone (406) 240-5425, fax (406) 745-3097.

John Cole is director of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. This article was prepared with help from Michael Umphrey and Peter Bartis of the Library's American Folklife Center.

Michael Umphrey

Corvallis students discuss what may be the oldest site in Rochester, an abandoned gold rush town near Twin Bridges, Montana. Teacher Art Rzaza in background documents the expedition.

News from the National Digital Library

Back to School with the Learning Page

The National Digital Library welcomes students to a new school year with a Back to School Special on the Learning Page, a site for teachers and students available via the Library of Congress World Wide Web homepage (http://www.loc.gov/).

The "Back to School Special," available September 16, includes a new area called Learn More About It! Here teachers and students will find pages full of helpful hints for using on-line historical documents, photographs, motion pictures and sound recordings available from the American Memory historical collections on the Library's website. For example, users can access illustrated guides to the U.S. history content covered by each on-line collection. Teachers will find ideas on classroom uses for electronic materials.

Working in partnership with the Center for the Book of the Library of Congress, the Learning Page also features book lists under the familiar banner "Read More About It," a hallmark of the center's literacy program. For each historical collection, Read More About It will offer general-interest and younger-reader lists.

The Learning Page is featured in the September issue of *School Library Journal.*

The Learning Page's subject search guides, called Pathfinders, have also been upgraded for the Back to School Special. Pathfinders for Events, People, Places, Time and Topics have been expanded to include new search assistance specific to education. A new Pathfinder based on historical eras has been added to the Time Pathfinder. Three new primary source collections that came on-line in July have been mapped into the Pathfinders: The Evolution of the Conservation Movement, 1850-1920; the Gottscho-Schleisner Photograph Collection, 1935-1955; and the Theodor Horydczak Photograph Collection, 1923-1959.

The Learning Page is featured in the latest issue of *School Library Journal* (September 1996) in "History Repeats Itself: Primary Documents Go Online at the Library of Congress," by Martha Dexter, in the educational services area of LC's National Digital Library (NDL) Program.

In other education-related activities this summer, the NDL Program cosponsored a World Wide Web summer institute with the University of Maryland's Center for Renaissance and Baroque Studies and Computer Science Center. The institute, "Teaching the Humanities through Technology," was held July 15-19 and was attended by 41 Maryland secondary school teachers representing 11 schools in three districts.

The five-day program promoted the use of new technologies in teaching the humanities and social studies. Teachers attended workshops on how to access education resources on-line, how to use on-line communication and how to search the World Wide Web for teaching resources. They also learned how to tap into the Library of Congress primary source materials.

—*Martha Dexter*

Martha Dexter is in the educational services area of the National Digital Library Program.

News from the Cataloging Distribution Service

Free-Floating Subdivisions: An Alphabetical Index, 8th edition, is now available from the Cataloging Distribution Service of the Library of Congress. This latest edition of the publication is up to date through December 1995. The eighth edition should be used as an index to the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings (SCM: SH)* by those who wish to assign and retrieve free-floating subdivisions.

The index is a consolidated alphabetical listing of all free-floating subdivisions that appear in H 1095 - H 1200 in the current edition of *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings (SCM: SH)* as well as newly approved subdivisions not yet published in the manual. The free-floating subdivisions appear in 35 separate lists in the *SCM: SH.* For each subdivision, the index provides a listing, identified by category, of the free-floating lists in the manual where it appears. Using *Free-Floating Subdivisions: An Alphabetical Index,* 8th edition, in conjunction with *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* keeps users up to date in the latest in LC subject cataloging.

Free-Floating Subdivisions: An Alphabetical Listing, 8th edition, sells for $25 (North America) and $30 (outside North America). ISSN: 1052-1445. 178 pages. Order directly from: Library of Congress, Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, P.O. Box 75720, Washington, DC 20013-5720; telephone (800) 255-3666 (U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334; TDD: (202) 707-0012; e-mail: cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov/.

A Communist Comeback?

Zenon Paznyak on the Future of Belarus

Communism is a powerful absence. Signs of pulling away from democratic values and falling back on the old patterns of behavior are noticeable in the former Soviet region, perhaps nowhere more dramatically than in Belarus, the fifth largest of the former Soviet republics, which, with its ex-communist President Aleksandr Lukashenka, has been trying to return to the Russian fold. On April 2 President Lukashenka and Boris Yeltsin signed a unification agreement.

On July 9 the Library's Polish Round Table hosted Zenon Paznyak, leader of the Belarusian Popular Front (BNF) and an outspoken proponent of Belarusian independence. He was joined by Syarhei Naumchuk, BNF's press secretary and a leader of the Belarusian Helsinki Committee. Dr. Paznyak, an art historian born in the Vilnius region to a family with strong Christian Democratic traditions, became the head of the Belarusian Popular Front and a leader of the parliamentary opposition shortly after his exposé of the grave sites of 100,000 people executed by the Soviets during the 1930s in the Kuropaty Forest near Minsk, the Belarusian capital.

"The authoritarian, antidemocratic, pro-Moscow regime of Aleksandr Lukashenka is the result of the old *nomenklatura* trying to grab state wealth," Dr. Paznyak said. According to Dr. Paznyak, free press does not exist in Belarus; radio, TV and the other mass media are controlled by the president and his *junta*. Independent trade union activities have been suspended by presidential edict; the constitution has been violated and complaints from the international community about human rights abuses are perceived by Minsk as meddling in the country's internal affairs. The Popular Front, unable to exert direct political pressure, resorts to holding mass demonstrations, passing out leaflets and other forms of resistance.

Dr. Paznyak also contended that the economy is at a standstill with production shutdowns in large state enterprises and an angry work force experiencing salary delays, cuts and a drop in the standard of living. The Lukashenka regime, believing that Moscow will bail it out, suppresses anything Belarusian, he explained. In the long run, the lack of reform and the inability to address the enormous problems confronting this country of 11 million can be catastrophic and potentially explosive.

In the estimation of Mr. Paznyak, Boris Yeltsin's victory will not change anything. The Lukashenka regime, backed by Moscow, will stay in power. "Even if Lukashenka is too much, even for Moscow to digest because he is too repressive and too unpredictable, even if they would prefer a more civil man, he serves their purpose."

In Central Europe, Dr. Paznyak explained, developments in Russia are interpreted far less optimistically than in the West. Constructs of liberal democracy grafted onto post-Soviet conditions lead to much misapprehension. The *modus operandi* of the Russian political scene are clashes within the governing elite. "The drama unfolding in Moscow is a struggle inside the old communist power elite: The higher echelons of the communist *nomenklatura* support Boris Yeltsin, the lower, Genadi Zyuganov."

The squabble is over ownership of state property. "You control state wealth by holding on to power. The old *nomenklatura* over the past two years grabbed state property for itself; they own the banks, they own the industries. Prime minister Victor Chernomyrdin, for example, controls Gazprom," an energy conglomerate.

While the leaders in Moscow frequently describe themselves as true democrats, they are power-seeking former communist party *apparatchiks*, Dr. Paznyak said. "Russia is not a budding democracy but a country ruled by a self-serving state bureaucracy that monopolizes power and that has amassed enormous wealth under the guise of liberalism."

According to Dr. Paznyak, the Russian transformation was "top-down," instigated by the governing elite and differing fundamentally from the democratic developments in Central Europe, Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary, which sprang from the grass roots. The young Russian democrats have been eliminated, neutralized or forced into an alliance with Yeltsin. The old ruling elite tossed out its party card and rules the country under the guise of democracy with the extremist "brown-reds" of ultranationalists as its only real opposition. "It is an illusion to claim that Russia is democracy," Dr. Paznyak noted. "Western countries pour money into Russian democracy, mostly enriching the entrenched elite, and getting minuscule return for their investment." He underscored the need to purge the government of the old communist *nomenklatura*.

According to Dr. Paznyak, relations with Moscow are overshadowed by the revival of imperialism and ultranationalism that runs the gamut of the Russian political spectrum, cutting across party lines. This new assertiveness is in evidence in the war in Chechnya. The neoimperialist policy, subscribed to by all the political factions in Moscow, Dr. Paznyak believes, is to reestablish Russian dominance in the former Soviet region and to extend that influence to the former satellite states.

Dr. Paznyak corrected the common misconception of many observers who see Belarus as more "Russified" than the other newly independent states, such as Lithuania or Ukraine. "Belarusian national consciousness may not be deep but it should not be discounted. Belarus is 'Sovietized,' not Russified," he claimed. The *"homo sovieticus"* mentality is deeply entrenched and catered to by the promises of the Lukashenka regime.

However, the reappearance of communism is noticeable throughout Central and Eastern Europe. To Dr. Paznyak's dismay, even in the more re-

The Personal Is Political:
CRS Publishes Research Guide to the Presidency

Those intrigued by the personal dimension of political power will find a timely and useful resource in *Presidents of the United States: Their Written Measure.* A well-organized research guide, the recently published bibliography was compiled by James Sayler of the Library's Congressional Research Service. Begun as a project suggested five years ago by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.), the nonpartisan reference work contains citations to works by and about the presidents of the United States and about the presidency.

The bibliography is divided into three parts: works about the presidency as an institution; writings about the lives and careers of individual occupants of the Oval Office; and collections of selected writings by the presidents themselves. As Dr. Sayler notes in his introduction, writings by the presidents "represent the heart of this work." The emphasis on the literary record of the nation's chief executives reflects Dr. Sayler's belief that a large part of politics is personal.

The "Writings by the Presidents" section of the bibliography lists citations to books, letters and memoirs that reveal the hobbies, interests and everyday concerns of their authors. Theodore Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover and Jimmy Carter, for example, wrote about their passion for hunting and fishing. Presi-

The letters of Herbert Hoover reveal his fondness for fishing.

dent Eisenhower, usually reserved in public, shared in writing his love for golf and a collection of his favorite personal anecdotes. Another source shows that James Madison, in an ironic reversal of the modern trend, engaged in ghostwriting for his secretary of state, whom Arthur Bernon Tourtellot in his *The Presidents on the Presidency* describes as "the literally inept Robert Smith."

Besides revealing private qualities, this portion of the bibliography contains entries that introduce the reader to the president as a person in a way that academic writings and official utterances do not. As Dr. Sayler remarks, "Formal state documents... show a president on his most formal and guarded behavior." While it may be impossible to lift the cloak of office and fully perceive the man behind the institution, "what a president wrote in office and out of it offers the best means of sensing his personality, of gauging what he did and how he did it, short of meeting him."

With its focus on the intellectual output of the individual presidents, Dr. Sayler's work is more conceptual than comprehensive. Although it contains some 4,900 entries, almost all of these appear in earlier, and much larger, bibliographies concerning the presidency. Dr. Sayler's compilation, moreover, consciously lists the most recent publications and promising books by less well-known authors. The bibliography is not annotated or issues oriented. As Dr. Sayler admits, it does not try to capture the voluminous literature on specific subjects such as the Kennedy assassination or the Watergate crisis.

The bibliography's attraction lies in its manageable approach to a vast pool of monographs, primary source materials and official publications. All of the entries are available through the Library of Congress, and each entry ends with an LC call number. Dr. Sayler also increased the book's appeal by selecting the original photographs and drawings reproduced in its pages. The photographs, drawn from the Library's Print's and Photographs division, provide a distinct visual record of the presidency.

James Sayler received his Ph.D in American history from Rutgers University and has worked as a journalist, book editor and radio news writer. He served in the Library's former Legislative Reference Service from 1960 to 1963, and has been with CRS since 1972.

—John Martin

John Martin is a copyright examiner in the Copyright Office.

Belarus

Cont'd from page 305

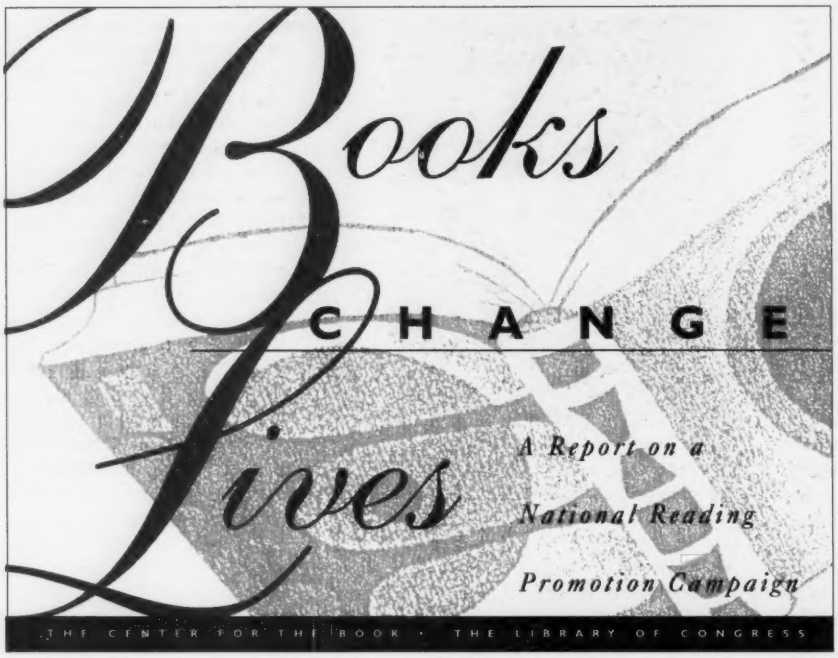
formist countries, like the Czech Republic, 100,000 signatures were gathered to revive the Communist Party, and, surprisingly, Poland elected a post-communist president. "The Soviet experiment was a failure, but it instilled the idea of 'the new Soviet man.' The old mentality and the old ideology persists. Even if you dissolve the party, even if you reform some of the institutions, the same people are in power. That communism cannot make a comeback is an illusion."

The United States and Western Europe should support the truly democratic forces in Belarus and the region, because it is in their interest, Dr. Paznyak concluded. "Moral politics is good politics." Respect for human rights and the principles of civil society are the best guarantee for peaceful development.

—Michael Szporer

Dr. Michael Szporer is on the staff of the Copyright Office.

News from the Center for the Book:
'Books Change Lives' Report Published



What difference can one book make in an individual life? How were books and reading promoted across the United States during the Center for the Book's 1993-1994 "Books Change Lives" national reading promotion campaign? What good book and reading promotion ideas can be adapted for use in any community?

Books Change Lives: A Report on a National Reading Promotion Campaign, an illustrated 75-page book recently published by the Library of Congress, addresses these questions. It also provides hundreds of examples of projects that promote books, reading and libraries. Compiled by Center for the Book consultant Michael Thompson, the volume is edited and contains an introduction by John Y. Cole, the center's director. Single copies of *Books Change Lives* are available free from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-8200.

"This rich book is filled with promotion ideas from several different perspectives," said Dr. Cole. "The beautiful 'Reading Butterfly' poster by Leo and Diane Dillon, which was commissioned for our campaign by the American Library Association, is inspirational. The essays and letters from winners of contests cosponsored with Weekly Reader Corp.'s *Read* magazine, Phi Beta Kappa's North Texas chapter and the Correctional Education Association are poignant and often thought-provoking. And the rest of the book is filled with practical ideas and information that can be used again and again."

Most of the national and state events described in *Books Change Lives* were sponsored by the Center for the Book's 30 affiliated state centers and 100 national, civic and educational organizational partners. Special sections in the book describe publicity, publications, and posters produced as part of the campaign. Appendices include lists of books mentioned throughout the volume; a list of 30 books for young readers compiled by the American Library Association to celebrate the "Books Change Lives" campaign; a list of "25 Books That Have Shaped Readers' Lives" from the Center for the Book; and a list of the Center for the Book's affiliated state centers and organizational reading promotion partners.

For information about the Center for the Book and its activities, write or call the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-8200, telephone (202) 707-5221.

□ **Robert Giroux to Present Keynote Talk at Oct. 3-5 Symposium on Publishers Archives.** Robert Giroux, former chairman of the editorial board of Farrar, Straus & Giroux Inc. and one of publishing's foremost editors, will present the keynote address at "Publishers Archives in the 1990s: The Changing Marketplace, Technology and Scholarship," a symposium to be held at Columbia University on Oct. 3-5.

The meeting will bring together publishers, book industry analysts, scholars and librarians to discuss the importance, collection and use of publishers' archives. Open to the public, the symposium is sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, Columbia University's Rare Book and Manuscript Library, the Association of American Publishers and the Book Industry Study Group.

Participants include Lisa Brower of the Lilly Library at Indiana University; Jim Milliot, business editor, *Publishers*

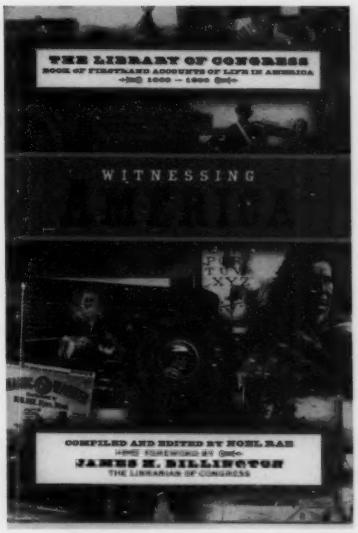
Weekly; Donald Lamm, chairman, W.W. Norton Co.; Mary Levering, Copyright Office, Library of Congress; Thomas F. Staley, Ransom Research Center, University of Texas; Laura Gasaway, Law School, University of North Carolina; Kate Wittenberg, Columbia University Press; Allan Adler, the Association of American Publishers; William L. Joyce, Princeton University Library; Beth Luey, Department of History, Arizona State University; Sandra K. Paul, Book Industry Study Group; Michael Winship, English Department, University of Texas; and David McKitterik, Trinity College Library, Cambridge, England.

Conference sessions will begin on the Columbia University campus in the Dag Hammarskjold Lounge, School of International and Public Affairs Building, at 8:30 a.m. on Friday, Oct. 4. The last session concludes at 1 p.m., on Saturday, Oct. 5. No reservations are needed.

Reservations are required, however, for the Oct. 3 conference dinner and Mr. Giroux's keynote address. There is a $30 charge for the dinner, payable at the door. The deadline for dinner reservations is Sept. 27.

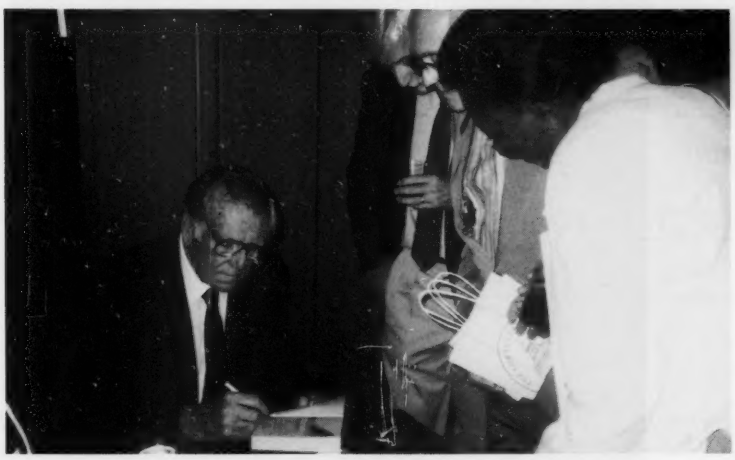
To reserve a place at the dinner and/or to receive a copy of the symposium program, write Publishing Archives Symposium, Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-8200. Further information is available from the Center for the Book, telephone (202) 707-5221.

□ **"Witnessing America" to Be Featured at Sept. 26 "Books & Beyond" Program.** Noel Rae, editor of *Witnessing America: The Library of Congress Book of First-hand Accounts of Life in America*, will moderate a program of readings from the book at the Library of Congress at 6 p.m. on Thursday, Sept. 26. Novelist and National Public Radio literary commentator Alan Cheuse will be one of the three readers.



Sponsored by the Center for the Book as part of its "Books & Beyond" series, the presentation will take place in the Mumford Room on the sixth floor of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building. It is free and open to the public.

Relying heavily on the rich Americana collections of the Library of Congress, *Witnessing America* uses first-hand writings of ordinary Americans to describe everyday living in the 19th century — from the telling of a Native American creation story, to a prairie wedding, to the memories of a sod house builder. The book is introduced by Dr. Billington. Editor and compiler Noel Rae, formerly executive editor of *Reader's Digest* Condensed Books, is editor of the Select Reader Book Club. A 576-page book containing 100 black-and-white illustrations, *Witnessing America* sells for $29.95. After Sept. 26, it will available in bookstores across America and in the Library of Congress Sales Shop.



Australian writer and novelist Morris West signs copies of his novel *Vanishing Point* after a June 26 lecture at the Library.

Nicholas Delbanco and Alan Cheuse, editors of *Talking Horse: Bernard Malamud on Life and Work*, at the June 4 "Books & Beyond" lecture.

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